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WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

OUTSIDE OF POLITICS.

Business men of Missouri will hardly appreciate the efforts of the Globe-Democrat to reduce the income of the public schools by a defeat of the proposed Constitutional amendment providing for a levy with which to perpetuate the present form of the School Fund. That the Globe is bent upon exciting the partisanship of thoughtless Republicans is apparent to every reader of its silly editorials regarding the amendment.

Talk of "Democratic manipulators," "violators of their oath," "plan of escape" and "rake-offs" in connection with the School Fund amendment is nonsense. There is little likelihood that the great mass of Republican voters will be misled by the efforts of partisan pettlfoggers.

If the amendment is defented, property owners will continue to pay a State tax of 10 mills which will be used in canceling certificates of indebtedness, just as is now done with other forms of bonded indebtedness. As the School Fund is thus converted into cash, the money will have to be invested in United States bonds drawing 2 and 3 per cent interest instend of the 6 per cent now yielded by the cer-

Every county and township will be affected. As the revenue from the fund will be lowered, the school districts will be compelled to increase the rate of local taxation in order to produce the same income for the maintenance of the common schools. Either this must be done or the teacher must accept less pay.

Naturally enough the business men of the State are opposed to such a policy. They have proposed to lower the rate of taxation from 10 to 3 mills. This will enable the State to continue paying the interest on the certificates of indebtedness which will remain other. A little smartness would let into the voting a the permanent form of the School Fund. The schools great number of "floaters" who are not Democrats at will not suffer and local taxation will not have to be all. This vote might decide the result. increased because of a decrease in income from the In the large cities the majority of De School Fund.

If voters, after looking at both sides of this ques tion, decide that a United States bond is a better investment than the credit of Missouri, well and good. Equally so, if their business sense dictates a continuand of the present form of the School Fund. But it will not do to argue the advisability of the amendment on a partisan basis. Doing such a thing shows a slight regard for the welfare of the schools or the good judgment of the people who will pass judgment a hand and drum up, without themselves being on the proposition.

NO NEED FOR A CHANGE.

John P. Sweeney, who was Speaker pro tem. of the House of Delegates during the days of the old Combine, has announced that he will endeavor to re organize the House again. In vague terms he annonnces that "the people" want a change.

Since the installation of Delegate Kelly as Speaker the public has been favorably impressed with the attitude of the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly on matters having to do with important poli-

The administration has been upheld in its various efforts to further improvements. The pledges made in the Democratic platforms have been kept by the House of Delegates as it is now organized.

There can be no reason for a change except in a desire that is inimical to the interests of the public. St. Louis wants no return to the methods of the old Combine. The ends that were sought by the old erganization were not for the betterment of the city.

Until honest criticism can be offered against the present organization, the friends of Mayor Wells and good government will insist on its continuance in

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION.

Governor Nash's recommendations for changes in the system of taxation, as made in his recent message to the Ohio State Legislature, are based on sound common sense, and, if put into effect, will unquestionably prove satisfactory to the State and beneficial to

The system of taxation proposed by the Ohio Governor is intended to relieve the real estate and personal property of the counties from the necessity of paying the State tax, preventing the injustice arising that would be a pretty mess to set before the Demofrom erroneous valuation when State taxes are to be paid, such injustice being due to the fact that property in certain counties is valued more highly for taxation than in others. The new system would cause taxation to become local, taxes upon property being levied by the county, municipal and township officers; the State revenues being mainly derived from special licenses, taxation of corporations, franchises

Unquestionably, this system of taxation is more equitable than that which now prevails. Under ex- ly and legitimately on the promise of party benefit. isting conditions the larger cities and the more progressive counties of a State are unfairly taxed. There a satisfaction founded on selfish considerations. They peror who would have been a figurehead working only cannot be two separate and distinct valuations for now know to whom they must apply in their chronic tax assessments, the one local, the other for the State quest for spoils. They have been in grievous doubt tar. The two must be uniform. The result is that on this point for quite a time, and the doubt has irricounty or municipal tax valuations, made necessary tated their nervous systems to an almost demoralizing ing it. for local improvement and maintenance, also furnish degree. But now they learn that Chairman Akins the basis for a levy of State taxes. This system is has been formally consulted with as to the future apmanifestly unjust and greatly to the prejudice of cer- pointments of Missouri Postmasters and their hearts tain cities and counties in every State. A reform leap for joy. They will make a rush on Akins the which changes the nature of the State tax as sug- like of which none but the Missouri "outfit" of hungested by Governor Nash is eminently fair and degry spoilsmen can exhibit.

ly. The State would not suffer.

TRUSTS AND THE COMMON LAW.

the common law and may be prevented by Federal ing out of politics. court injunction from operating to the injury of the community.

Thompson justly protested that it was no part of the eral patronage in St. Louis is based on the belief that Democratic creed to oppose honest efforts of individ- the one and only man to whom he has been true uals or corporations in the accumulation or enjoy- throughout the fight is Richard Bartholdt. Wherever ment of wealth. But, where the truth is plain that a possible, his enemies in the party now assert, he has trust organization operates to destroy competition, to played for selfish advantage and the promotion of his control by monopoly of certain lines of industry the own political fortunes, regardless of the entailed rigidly applied. That the case comes within the juris- assurances of friendship and support. In this matter, diction of the Federal courts he has not the faintest however, Congressman Bartholdt seems but to have

business.

This same belief in the Federal power to regulate the trusts is held by the people of the several Northwestern States now opposing the movement for a effectually prevent a consolidation which contemplates | States like that which he passed through at the hands the carrying monopoly of a great field, to the sore in- of the "outfit" from Missouri, he may well be disjury of legitimate trade.

Judge Thompson's views seem to deserve the earnest attention of the American people. This will certainly be extended. Whether or not the national administration will seriously consider his arguments is the trusts, but his disappointing treatment of this issue in his message to Congress has materially lessened such expectation. One assuring result of the popular study of the trust system is reasonably certain, however. The people are educating themselves to a clear understanding of the issue. They will be able to pass an intelligent judgment on the administration and the party which favors the trusts at their expense. The evidence upon which that judgment at the Pan-American. New York's vast revenues will be based is now being competently gathered and weighed by the people.

UNNECESSARY RISK OF TROUBLE.

Advocates of a general State primary for the United States senatorship should at least be frank enough to admit that the question is not a new one. Many of them talk as if every objection to the plan. in or out of the State Committee, is caused by hostility to Congressman Clark. The fact is that with nine Democrats out of ten who oppose the innovation Mr. Clark and the other candidates cut no figure

In 1899 and the early part of 1900 the same agitation was made in the matter of the governorship. As soon as the Democratic voters realized the uselessness of the expense, and the danger of intrigue, they dismissed the subject from their minds.

Among the other objections, it is interesting to imagine what would happen in certain populous counties where the majority is not large one way or the

ers do not care much about the candidates as individuals. There would be no State or local issues and no personal friends on the tickets. All the candivoters would not be enough interested in the difference between one and another to take a part in the contest. Consequently, the vote would be a thing of what a few managers who might be interested chose to make it. Republican managers could easily take known, a big vote for the most unpopular candidate, and thus possibly force upon the Democratic party a candidate whose weakness would destroy at the No-

vember elections the Democratic legislative majority. The Republic does not say that these misfortunes would happen. But it is not hard to understand that

Arkansas can have a successful general primary between two candidates, and still not furnish a reliable precedent for Missouri. Arkansas possesses no large cities. Its white vote is overwhelmingly Democratic; so much so that there would be little oppor tunity for Republicans to introduce schemes intended to embarrass and cripple the Democratic party. The Missouri situation is wholly different.

Mr. Clark has happened to be on the side of the general primary. If it is a case of practical politics and not one of permanent principle, The Republic is inclined to believe that Mr. Clark would be hurt rather than helped by a separate general primary. Suppose Mr. Clark's advisers had taken this view and were on the other side, with Governor Stone demanding a primary. The Republic, and no doubt the State Committee, would still be found in opposition to the plan. Personal interests have no influence in the opposition. The general primary would be an experiment full of party dangers. That is reason enough for warning the State Committee against its adoption

Again referring to practical politics, the advocates of the primary may have noticed that a number of party men have declared that, even if a primary were held this winter or spring, the people in their counties would still instruct for the man they preferred. | few hundred it has steadily grown until to-day it has upon This may not be the situation. Probably any candidate beaten in a primary would withdraw. But if some one candidate should not withdraw, alleging unfairness in the cities or any other plausible reason, and continue his contest before the Legislature,

There seem to be abundant reasons for not ordering a general primary and not a single reason for such an order from the State Committee.

SPOILSMEN AND THE VOTERS.

In all probability the rank and file of Republican voters in Missouri will hail the Washington recognition of State Chairman Akins as the official head of the State organization with a gratification based sole-

The professional officeseekers, however, experience

The spectacle to be presented when this rush

of the Ohio Legislature, might well be instituted in body of Missouri Republicans equally with all other Missouri and other States. The equitable nature of citizens who regard politics as something higher than the proposed system is apparent. The relief afforded a scramble for spoils. The trouble is, however, that to classes now unduly taxed may be demanded as a the professional officeseeker has been permitted to right. Counties and municipalities would profit great- run Republican affairs in Missouri so long that he stands before the outside world as the representative and type of the party in this State.

This is unfortunate and unjust in its bearing upon Judge Owen P. Thompson of Jacksonville in his the party's voters. The latter should begin to con-Jackson Day address to the Democratic organizations sider ways and means for relegating the spoilsmen to of Chicago took the ground that trust organizations the renr. They are paying too dear a price for the are in restraint of trade and that they come within "privilege" of enabling place-grabbers to make a liv-

Republican resentment of Congressman Bartholdt's In advocating this remedy for the trust evil, Judge | shifty tactics in that party's factional fight over Fedoutput and price of products, the remedy should be sacrifice of fellow-Republicans who counted on his adopted the controlling principle of the "outfit" which News reports covering the effect produced by Judge has for so long a time discredited the rank and file Thompson's address state that, though the speaker of Missouri Republicanism in the eyes of the outside did not mention President Roosevelt's name, the in- world. The principle controlling the spolls gangsters ference was plain that he believed a word from the of the party in Missouri is expressed in the old adage, President to the Attorney General of the United "Every man for himself and the Devil take the hind-States sufficient to force the trusts back to lawful most." Congressman Bartholdt is obviously determined not to be the hindmost.

Dispatches from Washington tell of the scramble for Federal patronage by Republicans living in Southconsolidation of the great railway systems of the ern States where, like Missouri, there is no probability Northwest. Resolute and aggressive action by the of Democratic defeat. If President Roosevelt is com-Attorney General of the United States, it is felt, would pelled to undergo a siege from Republicans in other gusted. However, the President will have an opportunity to display his political ability in forming personal machines in these States. Heretofore the Republicans from the South have been the nucleus of the machine's strength. If Roosevelt wishes to break the another question. Great things were expected of Hanna forces for good and all he will give evidence President Roosevelt in the way of a firm stand against of the determination in the appointments which are about to be made.

> A bill appropriating \$300,000 for an exhibit at the World's Fair by the State of New York has been submitted to the General Assembly in Albany. This is in line with the recommendation of Governor Odell. New York could not spend less than this sum and maintain its prestige. Missouri had a \$50,000 exhibit make the \$300,000 harmonize with the appropriation of this State for the Buffalo enterprise.

St. Louis's reception and entertainment of Miss Helen Gould will be worthy of the excellent American woman who will then be the city's guest. In her own right of character and achievement, and as a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, Caruthers S. Lancaster of Memphis, Tenn., Miss Gould is entitled to distinguished consideration were married last night at the Schofield at the hands of St. Louisans. Her visit must be made

Missouri Democracy's intense interest in the senatorial campaign should be a matter for party grati- parior bow-window, which was converted fication. Such interest is the best possible guarantee that the best man will win. And the best man is Missouri Democracy's natural and logical choice as a groom's Southern home. successor to George Graham Vest.

RECENT COMMENT.

Our Philippine Losses. Congressman Candler of Mississippi.

The total value of merchandise exported from and im-orted into the islands during the year 1901 is \$53,494,334, and f this amount the United States only participated to the ported into the islands during the year 1991 is \$53,494,354, and ribbons. Her train was a very long one; of this amount the United States only participated to the the bodice being made high with guimpe amount of \$5,427,706, while the other nations secured \$48,-066,618 of this trade, and did not bear one copper of the expense. Assuming that our people made a net profit of 20 per cent of our trade, our profits for the year 1901 would other spray of the bridal blossom caught' be only \$1,085,541, and our expenses for the year 1901 have been in round numbers \$100,000,000, leaving us a clear loss of \$98,914,459. All these expenses have been paid by taxes collected from our own people. At that rate how long would it take us to get even? Have we not oppressed our own people long enough in the interest of the Filipino? Besides these enormous losses in dollars and cents we have expended many precious lives and are daily expending more. Many a vacant chair makes gloomy a home and makes sad many a heart, and I say here and now that I would not give the life of one noble, generous, stalwart, brave and chivalrous American boy for all the Filipinos and their islands, and the Sultan of Sulu thrown in fo good measure.

Claims of the State for Knowledge. American Medicine

In all our public institutions for the care of the defectives of our social organization there occurs at present a most sinful waste of pathologic material that, properly studied, would undoubtedly be productive of results most eseful to the world. It certainly seems to be only simple justice for the State to demand that medical science shall not longer be cheated of knowledge to be gained by scientific necropsy on the bodies of those who have enjoyed the bounty of the State. It is a common occurrence, upon the death of an inmate of one of our asylums or other similar institutions, to have relatives or often very distant acquaintances step in and claim the body for burial. Th time has come when physicians should force the State to assert its rights. If the State in pursuance of altruistic duty relieves a family of all the burden and expense of supporting and caring for an imbecile, a lunatic, an epilep tic, or one infirm from disease, it most certainly has right in equity to demand that medical science be allowed to glean the knowledge that careful study will find in every case. No misguided sentimentality should be permitted to stand in the road of this perfectly fair require ment.

Praise for the Jefferson Club.

Under Mr. Hawes's intelligent and courageous leader ship the Jefferson Club has grown from an organization limited in numbers and influence to a powerful factor in local and State politics. From a membership of only a its rolls more than 5,000 active, intelligent Democrats. This club has extended the work of party organization into every precinct in the city, and such was its untiring and intelligent efforts in the last national and State campaign that it substantially wiped out the Republican majority in that city of 16,000, and in the city election following completely routed the Ziegenhein powers and made St. Louis Democratic. Much of this splendid result is due to the cool-headed and courageous leadership of President Hawes. The Democrats, not only of St. Louis, but of the whole State, are to be congratulated upon the action of the Jefferson Club in retaining Mr. Hawes at the head of this great Democratic organization. It is an assurance that the Republicans of St. Louis will have to fight for every inch of ground in this fall's political battle.

Born to Edit, He Chiefly Publishe

London Black and White. The Kaiser's restless spirit of activity has electrified his subjects. He never will be, he positively cannot be, a mere figurehead. Had Fate not made him an Emperor he would probably have become the first Minister of an Emthrough the first Minister. Had he chosen quite another walk of life he would have made an ideal newspaper editor of the modern school, for he has the instinct of picking upon the right subject at the right moment and boom-

From Judge De Armond's Territory

From the way the political wind is now blowing, it looks as if DeArmond will be the man for United States Senator from the grand old State of Missouri to succeed George G. Vest. He is evidently gaining each day in the eyes of the people. He is clean and honest politically and stands on the only platform the Democratic party has. This reform, now submitted for the consideration reaches its climax will doubtless disgust the great He is a true champion of Democracy and of the people.

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.



MISS FANNY BRUNSWICK
Of St. Louis, who is filling a successful engagement at the Columbia this week.

NIECE OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD BRIDE AT PRETTY WEDDING.

Mr. Caruthers S. Lancaster of Memphis, Tenn., Married Last Evening to Miss Carolyn Schofield at Home of Bride's Mother on Lindell Boulevard-Card Party at Southern Hotel in Honor of Miss Zander of New York.

ter of the late Reverend James Schoffeld, and a niece of General Schofield, and Mr. residence, No. 2028 Lindell boulevard, about blue; while Mrs. Herold were a becoming sixty relatives and intimate friends of the gown of rose etamine with guimpe of white bride being present. The Reverend Doctor tulle and large butterfly of diamonds and W. W. Boyd read the service at \$:30 o'clock, , opals at the corsage. the bride and bridegroom standing in the into a bower of Southern smilax and pink; with many handsome glossy green magnollas, which were sent from the bride-

was the only maid; while Ernest Tibbs and Ernest Chapman acted as ushers, stretching pink ribbons to form an aisle as the Tennessee, served as his brother's best man.

The bride were waite chiffon, everlaid

The bride were waite chiffon, everlaid

L Lohmeter, Luddeking, of chiffon embroidered in seed pearls, and further ornamented with sprays of orange blossoms also sent from the South. Anher tulle veil; while she carried a large arm bouquet of white roses and orange blos-soms. The mald of honor was in white point d'esprit over white liberty satin; made with many ruchings and ornamented with clusters of tiny pink roses. ouquet was a shower of bridesmaids roses. Mrs. Schoffeld, mother of the bride, wore lack peau de soie, and old Brussels point; Miss Schofield, a cream voile gown with touches of turquoise blue; Mrs. Grenville Gross of Chicago, another sister, her white satin wedding gown with old point lace: Mrs. J. Edmund Riley, sister of the bridegroom from Denver, an eeru etamine with buttercup satin and lace, and Mrs. John Lancaster, who is a recent bride, her wed-After a short bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. ancaster will take up their residence in

Memphis, to be at home after February L. Mrs. Joseph Griesedleck of the Southern Henry C. Griesedleck and Mrs Pheodore Herold entertained 150 ladies yeserday afternoon at euchre in the spacious parlors of the Southern, which were trimmed in Southern smilax and pink carns-The affair was given to honor Mrs. Joseph Griesedieck's guest, Miss Zander

Miss Carolyn Schofield, youngest daugh-, ments, Mrs. Joseph Griesedleck wore black chiffon, flowered in pale pink and scarlet popples made over black satin; Mrs. Henry Griesedieck was in an imported gown of pale gray etamine over turquoise blue silk, with bands of white lace inserted over the Six-hand euchre was played for two hours

at small tables covered and decorated in pink, with pink bonbons for refreshment, and claret punch served all afternoon. There were nine prizes, embracing valuable and handsome articles of bric-a-brac, an groom's Southern home. embroidered sofa pillow; a bronze jardi-Miss Mae Schofield, sister of the bride, niere; cut-glass, and lace centerpieces, which were distributed after the contest, Later quall, orange-lettuce salad, coffee ices and cake were served at the same small tables.

Among the ladies who enjoyed the fater-

Herman Steinwender, L. Stockstrom, Hen Griesedieck, Henry Griesedieck, Jr., Heroid, Lotta Klemm, Adele Trorlicht, Lily Trolicht, Elia Beers, Winkelmeyer,

Frank Nulsen.

PERSONAL MENTION IN SOCIETY. Mrs. Leo Heard and Miss Electro Hawkins of Evansville, Ind., are the guests of Mrs. M. H. Manskall, Jr., No. 4118 Westminster

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Moore of Geyer avenue are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son.

The marriage of Miss Laura May Scott, cice of Mrs. Ashley D. Scott, to Mr. Walter West, son of Thomas H. West, will take place to-morrow at high noon, at Christ Church Cathedral. The ceremony will be followed by a reception from 1 to 3 o'clock at the Scott residence.

Mr. Cary A. Spencer departed on Tues day with his son, Charles Winston Sp

REPUBLICAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT ON THE SCHOOL FUND.

of New York, who appeared in black jetted lace with many handsome jeweled orna-

The Bethany (Harrison County) Democrat of this week has the following editorial in reference to the School Fund. Its report of the opinions of Professor John R. Kirk, Republican State Superintendent of Schools from 1895 to 1899, and now president of the State Normal School at Kirksville, is interesting:

"PROF, KIRK ON THE SCHOOL FUND. "When Professor John R. Kirk, president and formerly State Superintendent Schools, was in Bethany on a visit, a few months ago, a friend asked him about the troubles with the School Fund that the Globe-Democrat was writing so much about. Professor Kirk said: 'I am perfectly disgusted with the course of the Globe-Demo-crat in reference to the School Fund. It tnows better, and is misleading many people and some country newspapers. facts are that after the war the State School Fund was invested in United States bonds, and as they were maturing or likely to be called in at any time, there could be no permanent investment of the school funds in Government bonds, arrangements were made upon good terms by which the school funds were invested in our own State bonds. If these bonds had been held by pankers or bondholders the State would have paid the semiannual interest to them but after the bonds were held by the State the interest was paid to the School Fund for the support of the schools. One thousand bonds of \$1,000 each would amount to \$1, 000,000, and each bond had from ten to forty oupons attached. The care of these bonds was attended with considerable trouble and they had to be counted occasionally, and particularly when there was a change of State Treasurer, besides the danger of their being lost or stolen. So the Legislature wisely provided that these State bonds and all coupons should be canceled and pasted in books for reference and permanent preservation, and that one bond or certificate should be issued providing for the same principal and interest and turned over to the permanent use of the School Fund of the State. I do not think there was a dollar lost to the School Fund in the change and much more convenient and businesslike

condition. manly, straightforward statement by a life-long Republican, in refto attend the funeral of his father, Doctor C. W. Spencer, at Plattsburg, Mo. erence to a matter before the public, and in which the Globe-Democrat and some other dishonest and rabid partisan sheets are misstating the facts. It is a slily proceeding on e part of the Globe-Democrat, for its falsehoods and shams will be thrust home upon it, and it may find that in politics as

well as in all business affairs honesty is the

OBITUARY.

J. G. FERGUSON.

best policy."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 9.-J. G. Ferguson aged 76 years, an old and prominent citizen of Warren County, died to-day. HOGAN DUGGER.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Carlyle, Ill., Jan. 9.—Hogan Dugger, aged 74 years, formerly a resident of Trenton, died at Beebe, Ark. The remains will be in-terred in St. Jacob's Cemetery Friday morning.

S. F. BROWN.

Marshall, Mo., Jan. 9.—S. F. Brown, 64 years old, died last night. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and was the father of Attorney E. R. Brown of this place. CHARLES WATSON.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Salem, Mo., Jan. 9.—Charles Watson, who was hurt by a fall some weeks ago, died from the injuries, and his remains were to-day taken by his family to Lebanon, Mo., for interment.

MRS. ISAAC O'DEL. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Carlinville, Ill., Jan. 9.-Mrs. Isanc O'Del. an old resident of this city, died at he

home to-day. MRS. MARY A. BARR.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Greenville, Ill., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Mary A. Barr, wife of William H. Barr, died last night, aged 72 years. The body was taken to Mulberry Grove for burial. THOMAS P. BENNETT.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New Frankin, Mo., Jan. 3.—Thomas P. Bennett, a prominent railroad man, died at his home on Clifton Heights, in this city, last evening, of pneumonia, aged 42 years. The body was taken to Gregory, in Lewis County, Missouri, for burial. He leaves a widow and four small children.

MISS EMILY GRIMES. REPUBLIC SPECIAL REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fayette, Mo., Jan. 2.—Miss Emily Grimes, one of the pioneer citizens of Howard County, died at her home in Fayette this morning, aged 58 years, Her funeral will be Friday morning at the Christian Church.

Mrs. Laura F. Goslin, aged 53 years, died yesterday of la grippe. Her remains were sent to Rocheport, Mo., for interment.

MUCH NOVELTY IN LAST NIGHT'S IRVING-TERRY PERFORMANCES.

Neither of two plays that were shown at the Olympic Theater last night had ever

been seen in St. Louis. The fame of Mr. Irving's small, pathetic drama, "The Story of Waterloo," is more than two years old, and the news of good-ness in Miss Terry's idea of Mme. Sans-

hess in Miss Terry's idea of Mme, Scha-Gene was as well an old story, yet the appearances had all of the Interest of ab-solute freshness.

Nothing that Mr. Irving and Miss Terry do forms a better bill for the pair than the double arrangement of last night. In "The Story of Waterloo" we have a Cor-poral, the last of his regiment of Waterloo fighters, an ancient fellow, who has come to the day when he has but a memory fighters, an ancient feriow, who has constructed the day when he has but a memory and a pipe for his solace. Mr. Irving's picture of this worn form is one of the marvels of the actor's skill at the make-up table. The head and form are admirately table. ably old, but it is the suggested cramp of the hands, stiffened at every joint, that the most astonishing part of the illusion is

The old fellow sits by the window as the soldiers go by, and as the music comes to his ears he rises from his chair, and, grasping a broom handle, marches with all the strength of his enfeebled frame backward and forward while the troopers pass. It is not until the young and stalwart Colonel of his old regiment comes to the room to pay a visit to the only sur-vivor of Waterico that the real pathos of the play forces itself out. It is here that he comes to his feet in an ill-guided effort to salute, never forgetful that he is the Corporal and that the man there is the Colonel of the regiment that was years one his own. Of course there is a death scene after.

and good enough it is, but not so good as this recollection of the days of the Corporal's discipline.

Then came the production of Madame San-Gene, which has been received in \$2 many spirits wherever it has been played. it seemed to me to be the best Catherine It seemed to he to the Washwoman I have ever seen. It was not the delicate Sans-Gene of Macame Rejane nor yet the well-remembered hoy-den that came when Miss Kidder played the part. It was the most intelligent Sans-Gene of them all, mostly, perhaps, the in-telligence of experience. There were no mistakes. No other Sans-Gene has got so much fun out of the part. No other has played with such deliberation and such a played with such deliberation and such a little of tomboyishness. It was an intel-lectual hoyden that the charming Miss Terry played, and your audience went with her from the noisy start to the merry finish.

There was no small interest in the ap-pearance of Mr. Irving in the part of Napoleon. It would be worth while to know ex-actly how this tall man made himself appear so short. Much of the change was brought about by three things: First, Mr. Irving wore no heels on his slippers; then he had trousers and waist coat that were expansively padded, then he waddled when he walked. There may be some other. pear so short. Much of the change he walked. There may be some other de-talls, and doubtless there are, but the effect was truly wonderful.

Mr. Irving was a very unusual Napoleon in many ways-although closer to stories that we read than most of the actors who have played the part. For instance, he tweaked ears, just as Napoleon is said to have done, and once he gave Miss Terry a slap on her bare shoulders that must be stinging vet.

The piece was charmingly set, the women and men were handsomely dressed and the color schemes of stage and groups were so good that one might have known instinctively that they were Irving's, with-out ever a look at the bills. To-night we are to have a revival of "Lyons Mail," done here since 1884, and to-morrow night "Louis XI" will be played. In the afternoon to-morrow the play is to be "The Merchant of Venice."

SOLOIST KREISLER A GREAT SUCCESS IN CONCERT.

Soloist Fritz Kreisler, a master violinist, may take to himself the credit of having scored the most distinguished success of the Cheral Symphony season thus far. His playing at last night's concert, the fourth of the season, provoked to the most enthu-slastic and frequent applause an unusually brilliant audience of musical and fashion-

Also it was a particularly worthy even ing in which Kreisler shone as the star, I venture to say that the Choral Sy orchestra has itself never been heard to greater advantage than in Beethoven's Symphony No. 2 in D major, which composed the first part of the concert. Especially was the work of the orchestra admeritorious in the second movement of this typical Beethoven composition, the larghetto of exquisite This was rendered with a fineness of shading and a correctness of Illuminative ught which made it a rare delight. The triumph of the first half of the evening was amply deserved by Professor Ernst and his players. And then came Kreisler, his opening

number being the testful Bruch concerto for violin, No. 1, with orchestral accompaniment. There are some things in this handsome virtuoso's work which stamp it with a peculiar distinction. Personal mas-netism is one of the phases of it-Kreisler wins his hearers at the start by a graceful manner and an attractive stage presence, which must be considered. Then, he handles a violin lovingly. You cannot fall to feel the sympathy between the man and the instrument. The Bruch concerto is a composition in which the player's feeling must be sincere to a degree. It fise, in its lat-ter phases, calls for a pure technique capable of meeting the most trying demands That Kreisler was adequate both temperamentally and by mastery of his craft was soon made apparent. Not till be had responded to numerous calls with an encore was the house content that the programme should be followed in regular The Kreisler "hit" was certain from this moment.

A very tender and melodious number was Reinecke's Entre' act for Strings, F major, with which Mr. Ernst's orchestra delighted the Odeon audience following Violinist Kreisier's first appearance. After this came the very trying "Non plu Mesta," of Faganini, the feature of which was Kreisler's marvelous fingering, and the success of which was so great that another encore insisted upon. I believe I never saw the vomen in a Choral-Symphony audience quite so overcome as by Kreisler's playing at this functure. One could not but believe all musical instruments, makes the most rresistible appeal to the feminine soul. When this final triumph of the evening's soloists had been fully emphasized and the applause died away sufficiently, the Choral-Symphony orchestra closed the programme mino, Opus 48, which was given with admirable spirit and the most picturesque effect.

The Cheral-Symphony Society has cause to be well content with the artistic achievement of the fourth concert of its present ing is rarely enjoyed by music lovers in any American city.

ACTOR FAVERSHAM IS SICK.

Unable to Appear at Providence Pneumonia Is Feared.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Providence, R. I., Jan. 9.-As a result of touring the smaller cities and towns of Massachusetts, eating little, and that not of the best, with poor hotel accommodations, Mr. William Faversham is ill here tonight at the Crown Hotel, and the Providenes Opera-house, in which he was to produce "A Royal Rival," is closed. Mr. Faversham is suffering from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, and pneu-

monia is threatened. He was anxinot disappoint his audience, but his phy-sicians positively forbade his playing. The physicians are hopeful of warding off ! neumonia, but it may be several days beore Mr. Faversham will be able to resume. Miss Julie Opp, who, with her mother, ar-rived here to-day to join the company, has also been on the sick list, and, while would have appeared to-night. made necessary by the Illness of Mr. Faver-